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Imperialism and Democracy.

It is at last, says *Harper's Weekly*, the determination of the President to take the Philippines, and doubtless he would take Cuba also if the promise of the declaration of war had not been repeated in the protocol. The fate of the country is apparently sealed in this respect, but there is hope until the treaty of peace is ratified by the Senate, and therefore it is the duty of those who believe that by this strange departure the country will be harmed, and that democratic government, which, with all its faults, holds the hope of humanity, will be discredited, to follow the example of Bishop Potter, and keep on blowing the trumpet and warning the people.

The discussion over the Philippines is one of the strangest results of the war. A year ago, as has been often said, most of the people of this country knew of the existence of the islands only through the news of outbreaks of their people against the rule of Spain. It is safe to say that no politician in this country would have dreamed of accepting them, and the international responsibilities that wait on sovereignty over them, as a gift. Now everything is changed. The dreams of empire are disturbing heated brains which in their calmer moments objected vigorously to the proposed treaty of annexation with Hawaii, and condemned Mr. Cleveland for involving us in the troubles of Samoa. But a war that has discovered the unworthiness of its cause, the wretched weakness of our army system, the ambition of politicians to be military leaders, and their grave incompetency; the war which covered the staff corps of the army with deserved ridicule, which resulted in the needless slaughter of brave officers and men of the line, which destroyed the confidence of all intelligent men in raw militia and volunteers, and the gross mismanagement of which has filled thousands of graves with victims of starvation and fever, and the whole land with mourning—this war, demonstrative of nothing more clearly than our unpreparedness for it, has excited the minds of hundreds of thousands of our people with glowing images of future greatness in distant seas, and, strangely inconsistent though it is, has launched us on a career of empire. We shall not join in the sneer at those who predict that we shall rise to our new responsibilities, for we believe that if they are really thrust upon us we shall attain the capacity for the government of their peoples, because we must. The cost, however, will be enormous and unnecessary.

In taking these colonies we will discard the foundation principle of the republic which was the very soul of our revolution against Great Britain. We will then hold that it is a self-evident proposition that all men are not created equal, and that governments do not necessarily derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed." The principles of the Declaration of Independence will be thrown aside. In a short time we shall hear men sneer at those who continue to insist upon an intelligent construction of the Constitution. We shall come back to the principle in time, our colonies and colonists to the contrary notwithstanding, because it is the true principle, under which the government established here has showered more blessings upon humanity and upon the individual ever invented by man. Most of what we have that we call progress and enlightenment is due to our American and English democracy, and we shall not lose this by undertaking a despotic rule over unwilling

peoples, of alien race, and inhabiting distant lands. But there will be a halt in our progress, and we of this generation and the generations that will come immediately after us must wait and toil for what will come to the far future and which should have come to us.

We shall lose much morally. We shall lose inevitably the fine and ennobling respect for man himself which is bred alone among those who live on equal terms, who stand together on the same level before the laws, who have equal voices in the making of the laws. The country is rich in illustrations of this truth. They may be found wherever the white man is the immediate neighbor of the Indian or the black man. We shall also suffer materially. Some Americans may enrich themselves by reason of the opportunities which our new possessions will offer to them, but that does not mean that the Government will grow richer or even that the majority will prosper. On the contrary, the new colonies must be a burden to the nation. The cost of the increased military and naval establishments alone that will be required to maintain them will reach at least \$100,000,000 a year. We shall, in our turn, feel the burdens of militarism as the nations of continental Europe feel them, and we may rest assured that our groans will not be less loud than those which we hear from across the ocean, coming from the people who are now eagerly turning to socialism, the chief enemy of a true democracy, for relief from the burdens of bearing and paying for arms. We shall not only suffer in taxes, we shall properly suffer in commerce, for there is no likelihood that we shall abandon our protective system for a long time to come, and as the Constitution requires that all taxes shall be levied uniformly and equally, the tariff system that protects New England must protect also the sugar and tobacco of our colonies. The result will be, of course, the promotion of commercial war. It is partly because of our medieval trade policy the commerce of Great Britain has flourished and become the greatest in the world, and it is partly because the failure of the Dingley bill as a revenue measure led Englishmen to fear that we would abandon the protective system, which aids them so materially, that many Englishmen have been urging us to take the Philippines and everything else in the way of territory that may come in our path. They confidently believe that with new colonies we shall extend the area and lengthen the life of our protective policy, and that British commerce will be the gainer thereby. At all events, an enormous increase of taxes and a new lease for the protective system are probably to be an immediate result of our colonial policy. The people must pay for the experiment in two ways: their taxes will be increased and their incomes will be diminished.

But the greatest suffering will be at home and in our domestic politics. Our troubles here come from the rule of corrupt and ignorant men, who, to speak generally, are in politics for money making. It seems to us to be the first duty of every friend of the country to exert himself to the utmost to inform the public mind and to awaken the public conscience, with a view of driving the present race of politicians out of power, so that vulgar commercialism shall no longer stain the escutcheon of the republic. But the first step towards the accomplishment of the object should be the restriction and decrease of opportunity. In taking on new colonies, however, we are increasing opportunity, and enlarging the field for the politics of cupidity and plunder. We are making predatory politics more attractive. This, as we have said, will hurt most at home, for it will make the fight against bosses and bandits harder and longer. Expansion, for the moment at least, will strengthen bad government.

Finally we shall be discrediting democratic government everywhere. We declared that our war was one of humanity, and we promised that it should not be turned into one of aggrandizement. Our enemies in Europe declared that we were not sincere, and now they will have occasion to believe that their charge was just, and that the word of a popular government is not to be trusted. These, in brief, are some of the evils that must come upon us if the Senate ratifies such a treaty of peace as our commissioners in Paris are trying to make. In return we shall get very little, not

enough to pay for half the expense of defending our new possessions. The cost will be enormous and unnecessary; but it will not ruin us. The evils which we incur will not destroy the republic nor put an end to the democratic experiment. In the end we shall surmount our difficulties; and in generations of the far-distant future, humanity may be the better for what apparently we are about to do to day. Let us hope so, at all events. We firmly believe that government of the people, by the people, for the people is not to perish from the earth, even when its chosen champions seem to turn their backs upon it.

Woman the Coming Political Factor.

The people of South Dakota at the recent election voted on an amendment to the State constitution providing for universal suffrage. According to the latest advices it was adopted by a good majority. Six States—Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah—now extend the privileges of the ballot-box to women, and South Dakota will make the seventh State to join in the procession. The change has taken place within the last few years and at the present rate it is only a question of time, and, perhaps, a very short time at that, when women will be accorded the right to vote in every State in the Union. The sentiment in favor of giving the ballot to the fair sex is unquestionably very strong in the West. It has never made much headway in the East; neither has it found favor in the South, chiefly for the reason that the women of that section have apparently no interest in the matter.

If any of the States where universal suffrage obtains should elect women to either branch of Congress the chances are that they would not be permitted to take their seats. Each house has sole jurisdiction over the qualifications and eligibility of its own members, and until a woman suffrage amendment is engrafted on the Constitution of the United States the legal luminaries at the Capitol will hold that women are not eligible to occupy seats in the national legislature. But the female vote is already a factor in national politics. In the six States named women vote for members of Congress, Presidential electors and Senators exactly the same as men. In the past the rule has been to nominate this or that man for office because he was strong with the Irish, the Germans, or some other nationality. In the future candidates may be selected because of their alleged ability to capture the women's vote.

The Diversions of the Octopus.

Although the Attorneys-General of the United States and of the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have no official cognizance of the existence of the Standard Oil Trust as involving any violation of the Anti-Trust law, it would seem that the area of territory covered by that flourishing combination and the variety and versatility of its fields of usefulness and profit might have attracted some official attention.

According to the statement of the Attorney General of Ohio, this trust, in violation of its charter and of the laws of Ohio, is now illegally carrying on the business of a telephone service, a telegraph service, a ticker, a stock exchange, and incidentally managing a few railroads.

What are the other State and Federal officials waiting for before taking action to support the Ohio proceedings? How many different kinds of violations of the law do they expect a trust to commit before they proceed against it?

The Shifting of the Issue.

Mark Hanna confesses that the Dingley tariff is a failure as a producer of revenue. It has proved, however, the prolific mother of trusts and monopolies, which the Republican Administration has done nothing to prevent or to punish, though the Supreme Court has sustained the Anti-Trust law.

The Democrats have twice elected a President when fighting against protection, plutocracy and monopoly. Will not the Republican party, acting on the defensive upon this issue, be far less strong than it was as the defender of honest money? With the need of a largely increased revenue to cover the expenses of an "imperial" policy, is not the question of taxation and the related question of trusts bound to come again to the front?

SEACOAST DEFENCE.

Written for the WASHINGTON SENTINEL BY WEST STEVENS.

In spite of the many recent improvements in torpedo and submarine mines, artillery must be our main dependence in preventing the enemy from forcing an entrance into the seaports of our country. This naturally leads up to the discussion of what we really possess in personnel and material in that arm of the service. We have now in the regular army seven regiments of artillery, including two recently organized. When a state of war exists, every one of the batteries now acting as infantry are naturally turned into light artillery. This is an absolute military necessity and can admit of no argument, even if the officers and men did not desire it. The heavy artillery would be exposed to capture by the enemy landing forces for that purpose, unless protected by covering armies, and such armies must have their proportion of light artillery, which, it will be explained further, requires today that proportion to be greater, both in guns and men, than ever was necessary for covering armies in former wars.

The truth of the matter is that heavy artillery as a branch of military science is a lost art in the United States army. We doubt very much if there is an officer in that army that has ever heard a heavy gun fired in anger. In the navy it is different, as all the superior officers of that arm of the service, who served in our civil war, had ample experience in engaging the batteries manned by the heavy artillery on the other side. In all organizations of hastily enlisted forces, light artillery is of supreme importance, as it is absolutely needed to give steadiness to raw troops. It must be remembered that the horses must be drilled as well as the men and the difficulties of organizing a battery of light artillery with green officers, green men, and green horses can be easily understood. Untrained horses are a source of great embarrassment under such circumstances and many ways have been sought to overcome this difficulty. Perhaps the best was that used by Bem in organizing the light batteries of the Hungarian army in 1848, which was to starve the horses and then feed them under fire two or three times before taking them into action. This being continued, with intervals, so trained the animals that there was not a case of bolting of either gun or caisson in any of the battles in which they were engaged. It has been well said that the horse has but one idea at a time. The writer saw this once exemplified in a commander trying to get a battery into a fight in the late civil war. The horses of the leading gun of the column balked going up hill, in a narrow way, which brought the remainder of the battery to a halt. In spite of the efforts of their drivers plying their whips, seconded by the blows of the cannons with branches torn from the adjacent trees, the leading gun still remained at a dead stand. One of the lieutenants, at this moment, gave the order to cram simultaneously the mouths of the six horses with mud. The effect was magical and the gun started with a bound, quickly followed by the other pieces and caissons.

The only explanation of the absurd manner of mixing the two branches of heavy and light artillery in one corps, was given to me by an officer of the Royal Artillery of the English Army, which is the only one besides the United States Army that pursues this faulty system. This officer did not approve of it, but on the contrary deplored the necessity, which he maintained proceeded from the peculiar disposition of "Tommy Atkins." No life could be imagined to the ordinary soldier more monotonous than that at the garisons and posts armed with heavy guns, scattered all over the inhabitable globe of that empire on never sets. The hope of being at any moment drafted into a light battery is all that saves him from a dying ennui or deserting his post. The prospect of exchanging his present monotonous life in garrison for active operations in the field with increased pay and perquisites, is all that keeps him to his colors.

War is becoming every day more and more complex in its demand of an absolute division in separate specialties of its different branches. The dragon question, which was a burning one in all the armies of the civilized world twenty years ago, has been relegated to the past by the universal

abolishment of the corps everywhere. The absurdity of the attempted task to make a man at the same time a foot and horse soldier, was at last perceived by the military organizer. The contradictory frame of mind of the dragon, when mounted, he was told that he ought to ride and trample down infantry, and when dismounted, he should whip off with ease all cavalry, brought about the consequences of his being absolutely worthless as either a foot or cavalry soldier. It was quickly discovered that in a military capacity he was neither "fish nor fowl." Now in our opinion there is still less affinity in the light or heavy artilleryman than in the attempted dual capacity of the dragon. To tell the light artilleryman that the superior mobility of his light guns joined to the greater rapidity of fire, ought to silence the big guns, and then when acting as heavy artilleryman, that the superior weight of metal ought to annihilate the light battery, can only produce the same effect, only of a more discordant nature, than in the case of the dragon.

No dependence should be placed, in the plan of the defence of our seaports, in the navy. That should be left unhampered to carry out its own schemes of concentrating its force in powerful fleets—not to scatter and fritter away its strength in attempting to defend our coast cities. The land defense should stand alone and be entrusted to the artillery officers, who should be solely responsible for its success. The responsibility should be entire, and not divided, as it is now, with the engineer and ordnance branches of the service. If a practical artilleryman was put in charge, and the other two branches of the service relegated to their legitimate duties, we would not see ridiculous sites chosen for batteries, armed with low power guns, to cater to the Engineer's fad of high angle fire with mortars, plating imaginary squares, using brown prismatic powder, with rifle grain burners, and laying down submarine mines only dangerous to an ignorant foe, unacquainted with the modern devices to render such harmless.

Spanish Wooden Bullets.

It is well known that Spanish soldiers in Cuba were poor marksmen, but great surprise has been expressed at the remarkable lack of execution which characterized their fire at Guantanamo and Santiago, and an officer of the United States gunboat Montgomery has been able to throw some light on the matter. He visited the Maria Teresa after the destruction of Cervera's fleet in search of souvenirs. He found a large number of Mauser cartridges in groups of five ready to go into the magazines of guns, and if the entire Spanish army and navy were equipped with that kind of ammunition, both Cervera and Toral were amply justified in surrendering when they did. The cartridges consisted of a metal shell loaded with hair and a sprinkling of powder. The bullet was of neither brass nor lead, but of wood. Some army contractor had imposed on the ordnance bureau of the Spanish navy, but to what extent the wooden Mauser bullets were used will probably never be known.

Trials of Military Service.

Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the War Department to have the volunteer troops now in the Philippines return to this country. Nearly every State that has troops stationed at Manila has asked through its Governor or Representatives in Congress that the troops be sent home. This pressure comes through the relatives and friends of the volunteers, and is started home. Some of these letters published in the State papers at the homes of the enlisted men have created a wave of sympathy for the volunteers in far off Manila. While they do not recount very great hardships, except among those who are ill, they do show that the life is very onerous, and that the duty of policing the city of Manila and remaining inactive is very disagreeable.

It is said at the War Department that there is no way of relieving these troops from duty in the Philippines at the present time. The unceremonious conditions that exist in the island of Luzon make it utterly impossible to get along with a smaller number than are stationed there at present. Gen. Otis has been asked by cable if troops could be spared, and has replied in the negative.

The great demand that has been made for the muster-out of volunteer regiments or individual members of such regiments will form the basis of a strong recommendation in the annual message of the President for an increase in the regular army. This new force will be needed to take the place of the volunteers who desire to return home and leave the service.

OUR FOREIGN NEWS.

Translated and Selected from leading European papers for the SENTINEL.

ENGLAND.

THE FRENCH COLONIZATION MANIA.

Gaston Donnet, in the "Revue Bleue."

I am afraid that there is at this time a sort of chronic fever—colonization mania. A Hercules with five hundred kilograms on his back cannot raise himself; a prodigy of activity to whom one gives the labor of two years to be done in two weeks will succumb to the task. England seems to be in this state of surcharge. She has now come to the critical point where she has not the power with her soldiers and navy to assure order in all the parts of her gigantic empire. Everywhere will be wasted in the first colonial war at all serious, and she does not see this perilous situation; the madness is increasing ceaselessly. We could not but rejoice at heart for this, since she is a rival to be feared, if we were not in our turn falling into the same mistake. We have already Algeria and Tunis; we have Senegal and the Sudan as far as the Niger; beyond the Niger we have Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and the Congo. A wise people would be content, I fancy, with this share. What more do they want?

What more do they want? Why, East Africa, "the tricolored flag waving from St. Louis and Brazzaville on the Nile and beyond Abyssinia as far as Djibouti on the Gulf of Aden." Call it a clean half of the great continent. Certainly it is a beautiful dream. And if it were realized what would we do? We may well ask such a question. Our process of commercial development has not been so brilliant that we can reproach those who criticize us. Nobody is unaware of the fact that we have done nothing, or so little that it is not worth the trouble of talking about. Our oldest colonies have not yet reached the point of self support. Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Reunion, although they are of "adult age," and long since should have had no need of subsidies, still receive several millions a year. Algeria suffers from a deficit of nearly thirty millions. There is also a deficit in Senegal; there is also a deficit in the Sudan. As to the Congo, it is today in such a state of financial decrepitude that it may be doubted if it will ever recover from it. To sum up, the chief expense amounts to 100,000,000 francs in round numbers, without counting extraordinary expenditure resulting from expeditions or conquests, for the honor of being after England the first colonial power in the world.

But, we are to do, we must not despair; an empire cannot be created in a few years. Admitted, but pray do not let us try to find advantage in the increase of a domain already too large by half. Let us look over French Africa. We shall see immense territories entirely neglected. A hundred kilometres (62 miles) in the interior it is impossible to discover one acre of cultivated land. Dahomey waits its first mercantile house. Senegal has for several centuries six business houses living alone by the trade in gum and peanuts. Eliminate these two products of the soil and at the same time St. Louis, Rufisque and Dakar are ruined. The colonists from the first have in vain repeated that new kinds of cultivation should be introduced; the routine business alone keeps on. Our western Sahara is laughed at; its complete uselessness has just been proclaimed. That is because people do not know that this Sahara possesses on a stretch of coast one hundred and fifty miles long a bank, Arguin Portendik, which could rival that of Newfoundland, and an oasis like that of Adrar capable of yielding at the lowest price hundreds of pounds of rubber.

Why these great efforts at exploration, why these posits, these frontiers, when we know with what indifference they are abandoned? A stranger says: "I will trouble you to step outside." And we do step outside, with all politeness, apologizing for having taken the very great liberty, &c. If I dared I should say that in colonial methods we are but amateurs, or, what would be more exact, incorrigible Utopians. Buying and selling ought to be, at bottom, the only formula of modern colonization. Africa should be considered as a mere merchant house, a great field for colonization and nothing more. A minimum of officials, the natives governing themselves with the laws and customs and prejudices of their low intellects, strong police force to preserve order—that is all. Instead of that what is our method? We have applied to Oualo the immortal principles of 1789—a man is born free. In consequence we have abolished slavery, the cornerstone of the Mussulman's social edifice, and we have declared voters men who spend a whole existence learning to distinguish their right hand from their left. The blacks who practise the principles of Islam cannot help obeying a strict precept of their religion in having slaves. The Koran has looked after everything. In reality the slave is in all respects like a servant with us; often his condition is preferable to that of the latter. It is this saying that we ought to sustain slavery? No! But to pretend that the time has by no means come to make such a change in the religious habits of a people so fiercely fanatical—who dares call this a bad reason? And Islam, which we forget in our projects of conquests? Islam is growing rich on our men in this chess game, is strengthening itself by our gullibility. Today it defends itself more; tomorrow if we do not take care it will threaten. Already agitation is spreading. The desert is an immense vat where hate is accumulating, and this hate is running over, invading the Sudan, rolling over all Africa. It is not only Sahara—it is Turkey, which with a blind stupidity William II. persists in protecting; Turkey will take

the lead in the work of death. Her victory over the Greeks has become almost hypothesis.

We maintain ourselves now in Africa by our prestige, our uncontested reputation for power. If we play with this prestige; if, rejecting all precise method of action, we confine ourselves to sending, whether or no, colonists who are regularly massacred; it will come about that Arabia and the black country will conclude that our power is only apparent, and the more missions the more massacres there will be. If the Sahara is closed to us, and I insist that it is, we can see in the fact only the influence of the Flatters disaster. If we had at once demanded reparation of the country of the Hoggars and the Adzogsers would have been ours. But we could only act timidly. It was known that the country wanted no more expeditions or conquests, and no one dared act against its will. And yet it was such a temptation to go one step toward the desire to imitate our neighbors, the English! I have already rehearsed that there are in the development of colonization two methods: force—10,000 men and cannon; persuasion—fifteen men and porters laden with goods and commodities. The question is now to know what we want to do in Africa. Will we exploit it ourselves, chase out the natives, and put ourselves in their place? Then sound the charge! But the war will be bitter. We should on the contrary assure ourselves of the monopoly of buying and selling without signing for the immediate possession of the earth. Let us try commerce. Give me 15,000 francs' worth of cotton goods and I will go from St. Louis to Bornou in twelve strides. That is a good and sure method. Let us try it.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Morning Post—London, Nov. 3.

A telegram from Wei hai wei contains two statements that need not necessarily be read together. It is stated that the Centurion, the flagship on the station; the Narcissus, an armored cruiser; the Hermione, a second class cruiser, not very powerfully armed, and four vessels of the local torpedo flotilla have cleared for action. It is also stated that they are ready to put to sea at an hour's notice. Of course, it is quite probable that the second statement is approximately correct; but the notion that the squadron has cleared for action in any hostile sense is too ridiculous to discuss. No appearance of reality is added to it by the assertion that a large Russian fleet is assembled at Port Arthur. The distance from Port Arthur to Wei hai wei is a little more than a hundred miles—not very much when the speed of modern warships is considered—but the Russian strength in the Far East is accurately known, and there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty with the Court of St. Petersburg. Nothing, at any rate, is known at the Admiralty of action calculated to justify such a sensational message, and it is more than probable that it is founded on a misapprehension. The difficulty on board ship is to keep the men employed in a way that is not monotonous. The lack of occupation does not tend to the maintenance of either health or discipline. On board there are sailing or rowing matches, football or cricket, and, as well as smoking concerts and theatrical entertainments on board various ships. At the same time a certain amount of work must be done, in port or at sea, and "general quarters" is a favorite item of drill. So, too, though in a less degree, is "man and arm ship," and it is more than probable that the sender of the telegram mistook one of these occurrences for a more serious performance, or even that the ships were actually cleared for action as a portion of drill. Plainly there is no reason why they should have been cleared for fighting purposes, and consequently the matter may be dismissed.

Morning Advertiser—London, Nov. 3.

From November to April the whole country around Peking is ice bound. If hostilities should ever be in contemplation the winter season would allow of the transport of goods and would facilitate the march of a large army to the capital to an extent unattainable at any other season of the year. Continuous dry cold, without a trace of snow, is experienced for sixteen or eighteen weeks, and it goes without saying that a complete absorption of northern China could be effected in far less time than that by Russia or any other Power, owing to the utter lack of adequate means of defence. China lies at the mercy of a well equipped and disciplined army, and nowhere is this fact more fully appreciated than at St. Petersburg. If our preparations at Wei hai wei could have been accepted as evidence of anything beyond mere drill on board ship, therefore, they would have pointed to the possession by our Government of information that Russia was on the eve of making such a descent upon the adjacent coasts as would, if successful, have placed an insurmountable barrier between ourselves and the Chinese seat of Government. To be ousted back and baggage from northern China would be little to the taste of the British nation, though, if Russia should so will it, the only alternative would be to fight for our footing. Do what we might, of course, however, we could offer no solid opposition to Russian operations on land, and it is scarcely conceivable, therefore, that the passage of a large army across the gulf would ever be attempted, whilst an overland march would be secure from molestation at all but a few points where the road nears the shore. Before any such event could take place we might look, moreover, for a movement of our fleet into the gulf of Liao tung and a substantial increase of the guard at our Legation in Peking as an earnest of our intentions to prevent Russian occupation. The statement which is being made to the effect that Lord Charles Beresford's presence in China may give rise to the formation of a special service squadron, under his command, for operations in those waters, does not conflict with the views

frequently expressed in these columns regarding the real object of his mission. He will be the right man on the spot to aid in meeting that emergency which, we confess, it appears quite possible may presently arise.

North British Daily Mail, Nov. 1.

The annexation of the distant archipelago by the States illustrates a remarkable change of policy. Little did our American cousins imagine where war would lead them when they drew the sword against Spain. All the consequences of becoming a naval and military power were not foreseen. But victors have to take the gains of victory, and sometimes the gains may be burdens. "America for the Americans" is not enough now. The flag of the United States has been carried from America to Asia—from the east side of the Pacific to the west—and the ships of the States must traverse nearly one-third of the circumference of the globe to reach the new possessions. In this country we view the change with equanimity. The Philippines lie right in the road between Australia and Hong Kong, and from the latter place Luzon is only distant some 450 miles. We may welcome the United States there as a good neighbor, who will work with us for just, peace and progress in the Far East.

Daily News—London, Nov. 1.

The most striking feature of the whole thing is the apathetic indifference of the Spanish people to the loss of the last remnants of their once immense dependencies. It seems true that the loss of the Philippines is of less moment to the people of Madrid than the result of a bull fight. The common people of Spain have paid so heavily during the past quarter century for Colonial glory—in the death of the pick of their young men, in increased taxation, and in a thousand other ways—that the loss of empire is to them a relief rather than a sorrow. It is possible that Don Carlos may, for his own purpose, create an agitation against the reigning house on account of the surrender, but this reason will be an excuse rather than a cause. For England, the American retention of the Philippines should be nothing but gain. It brings American activity into Asiatic politics; and in Asia the interests of the two English-speaking and commercial nations are necessarily the same. In saying this, we assume that the United States will not extend their exclusive tariff laws to the new Colonies, but will allow the manufacturers of the world free access to them. The Washington Government will have quickly to create a new Colonial Department. It will be interesting to see whether in doing so they find they can improve on the British model.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY IN COUNCIL.

La République Française.

The English have obtained everything, and more than they wanted, except one thing—our simplicity in being entrapped into a war for the possession of a few swamps which they may hereafter have to dispute with the Abyssinians. We are, therefore, more and more and more puzzled by the frantic enthusiasm with which they continue their military preparations, just as if war was to begin tomorrow. The columns of the London papers are full of information on the activity in the arsenals, the situation in the squadrons, the arrangements for operations offensive and defensive. To crown all a semi-official note appeals to the patriotism of the Press to suppress all details which might benefit the adversary's plan. The adversary? Against whom, then, has England a grudge? Of what battle is she dreaming? If this were not a prelude to a veritable consequences how ridiculous it would all be!

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN JERUSALEM.

Morning Post—London, Nov. 1.

It has never been easy to take the German Emperor's pilgrimage to the Holy Land with complete seriousness. criticism is simply confounded by certain of the events which have taken place in Jerusalem during the past two days. Indeed, no apology need be made for passing over some of them in silence. Suffice it to say that on the whole, the Emperor's visit has been a success; and that its character as a piece of commercial enterprise has been clearly defined by the Imperial visitor himself and by several of the authorized newspapers of Germany. Having exchanged the society of the astounded Patriarch, the Emperor has been received with addresses which must have been difficult even for his Majesty to take without a grain of salt. But if he has in secret smiled at the extravagances of Monsignor Plavi and Monsignor Diamanos, he has lost no opportunity of referring to the practical aspect and objects of his journey. The opening of a church and an orphanage have their own importance, and the German Emperor's aspiration to protect all Christians in Palestine is so clearly shadowed, that we shall await with much interest the reflections of the more thoughtful section of the French Press. But while the religious part of the programme has been carried out, and while the spot which is traditionally said to be the scene of the Virgin Mary's death has been acquired and made over to a German Roman Catholic Society, the Emperor has addressed the German settlers on more than one occasion. His theme has been the importance of extending German influence in Turkey, and, more momentous still, the duty which should compel all Germans to cling to their Mother Country even after they have settled in foreign lands. If the Emperor had been actually thinking of the hundreds and thousands of Germans who have forgotten their Fatherland in the United States and Australia, his remarks on this point could hardly have been stronger than they were. By apparently small things of this kind is the veil lifted, and the true intention of the enterprising Emperor made clear. Time will show whether or not that intention can become a reality.